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ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

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The abbreviations or acronyms used under the title of the indicators are provided in detail on p.3.

In 2014, Vivendi continued to improve the process of gathering environmental data by collecting more reliable data and also by expanding

the scope covered by reporting. For some data, this has resulted in a significant change in the figures compared with the previous year.

6.1. General Environmental Policy

The group's business units with little exposure to environmental risks prepare their own action plans to measure and control their impacts. The methods used include energy assessments, certifications, and training and information sessions for employees.

Energy assessment and evaluation of environmental impacts carried out (number of assessments)



GRI	UNGC	OECD	
G4-DMA Environment, G4-EN31	7, 8	VI.1.a	
			2014
C+G		0	0
UMG		6	2
Corporate		1	1
Sub-total		7	3
GVT		1	0
Total		8	3

In 2014, six energy assessments were carried out by UMG. They involved UMG's five main facilities in the United Kingdom and one in Poland. The assessments on UMG's four main facilities in the United Kingdom were conducted by the leading commercial real estate services firm, CBRE (CB

Richard Ellis). These assessments led to a detailed energy diagnostic with a view to investment during 2015 to reduce the energy imprint of those buildings.

GVT used an outside provider to conduct an energy assessment to evaluate possible cost reductions for 41 buildings across the country. The results will be known in early 2015.

Environmental certification (number of sites)



GRI	UNGC	OECD	
G4-DMA Environment	7, 8	-	
			2014
C+G		1	1
UMG		2	2
Corporate		1	1
Sub-total		4	4
GVT		0	0
Total		4	4

6.3. Sustainable Use of Resources

6.3.1. Consumption of Raw Materials and Measures to Improve Efficiency of Use

Purchases of paper for external use (kg)



GRI	UNGC	OECD
G4-EN1, G4-EN27	-	VI.1.a
	2014	2013
C+G	554,155	622,127
UMG	161,102	204,918
Corporate	9,830	9,900
Sub-total	725,087	836,945
GVT	765,662	2,452,058
Total	1,490,749	3,289,003

Canal+ and UMG have conducted several awareness campaigns amongst most of their employees to encourage them to use e-mail systematically, as opposed to regular mail (with a few exceptions).

For GVT, marketing campaigns using paper have been replaced by e-mail campaigns, thus explaining the sharp decrease in the amount of paper consumed.

Purchases of paper for internal use (office use, kg)



GRI	UNGC	OECD
G4-EN1	-	VI.1.a
	2014	2013
C+G	99,570	709,076
UMG	198,281	128,337
Corporate	15,128	16,932
Sub-total	312,979	854,345
GVT	139,039	83,930
Total	452,018	938,275

This indicator is used to assess paper consumption specifically intended for office use. The reduction in consumption by Canal+ Group is due mainly to improved reporting at the subsidiaries through the collection of real data as opposed to estimated data, as was previously done. GVT has moreover adopted a new purchasing policy, recommending FSC certified paper.

Purchases of plastics and acrylics used in the manufacturing of products put on the market (kg)



GRI	UNGC	OECD
G4-EN1	-	VI.1.a
	2014	2013
C+G	117,756	142,215
UMG	32,954,770	32,841,941
Corporate	na	na
Sub-total	33,072,526	32,984,156
GVT	na	na
Total	33,072,526	32,984,156

Data on the consumption of plastics relates to UMG's products (CDs and DVDs) and those of Canal+ Overseas (set-top boxes sold to customers). Set-top boxes and other products leased to customers are not counted in this indicator since the equipment is recycled by the business segments concerned. The new models of set-top boxes placed on the market include environmental criteria in the design which have made it possible to reduce the amount of plastic used. This accounts for the reduction in consumption at Canal+ Group. Improvements were also made in cardboard packaging, resulting in a reduction of approximately 15% in the amount used.

Digital development is making it possible to significantly limit the use of raw materials in the manufacture of content production media.

6.3.2. Energy Consumption and Measures Taken to Improve Energy Efficiency and the Use of Renewable Energy

Measures taken to improve energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy



GRI	UNGC	OECD
G4-EN6	8, 9	VI.6.b et d

The different entities in the group have continued to strive for greater energy efficiency in their infrastructures and equipment.

This indicator takes into account consumption of the following:

- electricity;
- natural gas;
- fuel oil;
- steam; and
- gasoline and diesel for vehicles.

Total energy consumption (MWh)



GRI	UNGC	OECD		
G4-EN3	-	VI.1.a		
			2014	2013
C+G			59,498	60,036
UMG			63,694	87,250
Corporate			4,129	4,755
Sub-total			127,321	152,041
GVT			322,817	275,447
Total			450,138	427,488

Electricity consumption (MWh)



GRI	UNGC	OECD		
G4-EN3	-	VI.1.a		
			2014	2013
C+G			49,594	51,227
UMG			45,171	63,816
Corporate			2,760	3,066
Sub-total			97,525	118,109
GVT			204,624	176,487
Total			302,149	294,596

Electricity consumption was down 4% between 2013 and 2014 due to GVT.

In New Caledonia, Canal+ Group installed a photovoltaic panel on the roof of its building. Nonetheless, energy production remains marginal (6%) when compared with electricity consumption in 2014. In Vietnam, 48% of the electrical energy purchased is hydro-energy. Other initiatives such as installing a lighting control system in the offices have been accompanied by increased efforts to raise the awareness of the employees, namely in Poland and Vietnam. Canal+ headquarters in Cameroon was equipped with a general lighting control system.

The decrease at UMG is due mainly to better management of the lighting in buildings and to replacing conventional CFL light bulbs with LED lights in many facilities in the United States and Europe. At some UMG facilities, more than 70% of the electricity consumed comes from renewable sources.

Natural gas consumption (MWh GCV – Gross calorific value)



GRI	UNGC	OECD		
G4-EN3	-	VI.1.a		
			2014	2013
C+G			235	298
UMG			9,611	14,417
Corporate			0	0
Sub-total			9,846	14,715
GVT			0	0
Total			9,846	14,715

Fuel oil consumption (liters)



GRI	UNGC	OECD		
G4-EN3	-	VI.1.a		
			2014	2013
C+G			13,863	12,947
UMG			88,238	96,914
Corporate			0	800
Sub-total			102,101	110,661
GVT			198,445	109,415
Total			300,546	220,076

The increase at GVT is due to the inclusion of the consumption of fuel oil by a large number of generators.

Steam used for space heating (MWh)



GRI	UNGC	OECD		
G4-EN3	-	VI.1.a		
			2014	2013
C+G			2,907	1,454
UMG			1,916	2,560
Corporate			1,039	1,313
Sub-total			5,862	5,327
GVT			0	0
Total			5,862	5,327

The increase in consolidated data is mainly due to an extension of scope following consolidation of the new sites of the subsidiaries of Canal+ Group in Africa and Europe.

6.4. Climate Change

CO₂ emissions due to usage of mobile sources (tCO₂eq)



GRI	UNGC	OECD	2014	2013
G4-EN3, EN15, EN16, EN30	-	VI.1.a		
C+G			1,871	1,980
UMG			1,685	1,514
Corporate			96	107
Sub-total			3,652	3,601
GVT*			23,197	20,866
Total			26,849	24,467

* The indirect emissions related to ethanol consumption are excluded from the scope in order to take into account the emissions of scope 1.

The amount of CO₂ emissions attributable to vehicles remains unchanged.

In France, Canal+ Group is continuing its efforts to replace its vehicles with greener vehicles, which has enabled it to reduce its CO₂ emissions by 30 g/km per vehicle over the past five years. Moreover, Canal+ has introduced an electric shuttle to enable employees to circulate between the Issy-les-Moulineaux and the Boulogne-Billancourt facilities. The employees receive training in eco-friendly behavior in a number of the Canal+ Group's subsidiaries in Poland and Asia.

UMG in Sweden has invested in electric vehicles, which are provided to its employees for business travel. UMG in California has included resources in its 2015 budget to install two recharging stations for electric or hybrid vehicles.

In order to limit the impact of business travel and commuting by its employees, which are the chief sources of GVT's CO₂ emissions, the company has made travel by its employees more efficient by converting part of its automobile fleet, nearly 30% of which now relies on ethanol.

Vivendi SA has introduced the use of hybrid vehicles.

CO₂ emissions due to usage of fixed sources (tCO₂eq)



GRI	UNGC	OECD	2014	2013
G4-EN3, EN15, EN16, EN30	-	VI.1.a		
Total			60,380	66,511
Electricity			50,206 (83%)	55,285 (83%)
Refrigerants			6,437 (11%)	6,938 (11%)
Domestic fuel			787 (1%)	496 (1%)
Other sources (steam, gas)			2,950 (5%)	3,792 (6%)

	2014		2013	
	Electricity	Other sources	Electricity	Other sources
C+G	11,347	2,598	10,930	1,615
UMG	22,069	3,051	29,820	4,724
Corporate	215	211	239	269
Sub-total	33,631	5,860	40,989	6,608
GVT	16,575	4,314	14,296	4,618
Total	50,206	10,174	55,285	11,226

In 2014, total CO₂ emissions represented 87,229 tCO₂eq of which:

Scope 1

Mobile sources	26,849
Fixed sources	8,984
of which refrigerants	6,437
of which domestic fuel	787
of which gas	1,760
Total	35,833

Scope 2

Fixed sources	51,395
of which electricity	50,206
of which steam	1,189
Total	51,395

CO₂ emissions relating to consumption from fixed sources are 80% attributable to electricity consumption.

The facility comprising all Canal+ Group's free channels is BREEAM (BRE Environmental Assessment Method) certified. This facility is equipped with free cooling generators using outdoor air to cool film sets and equipment. This leads to an average of 13% in annual energy savings, which is the equivalent of 100 tons of CO₂.

Several initiatives taken by Canal+ Group's subsidiaries are helping to reduce CO₂ emissions, such as reinforcing the insulation of offices and warehouses, in particular in Senegal. In Vietnam, the air conditioning system was replaced by a new more efficient system that uses a refrigerant that contributes less to greenhouse gases. At some UMG facilities, more than 70% of the electricity consumed comes from renewable sources. In terms of energy offsetting, Universal Music France is committed to diversifying its energy supply sources by purchasing EDF "Équilibre+" contracts.

6.5. Information Categories Deemed Irrelevant with regard to the Group's businesses

Measures to Prevent Environmental Risks and Pollution

This information category was deemed irrelevant in relation to the group's activities, which do not present any risk in terms of pollution.

Financial Provisions (and Guarantees) for Environmental Risks

This information category was deemed irrelevant with regard to the group's activities: the major risks associated with the group's activities are not related to environmental issues.

Prevention, Reduction or Remedying of Emissions into the Air, Water and Soil

This information category was deemed irrelevant with regard to the group's activities, which do not present any risk of air, water or soil pollution (aside from CO₂ emissions, which are discussed in Section 6.4).

Account Taken of Noise Pollution and any Other Form of Pollution Specific to an Activity

This information category was deemed irrelevant with regard to the group's activities, which do not present any risk of noise pollution or of any other form of specific pollution.

Land Use

This information category was deemed irrelevant as the group's activities do not present any risk in terms of soil pollution.

Adaptation to Climate Change

This information category was deemed irrelevant with regard to the group's activities. The group's activities are subject to few constraints related to climate change. The principal measures taken to adapt the technical centers and the data centers, which suffer the effects of heat, focus on the theme of cooling by means of natural ventilation ("free cooling"), discussed in the Annual Report 2014 (Chapter 2 Section 4.1.2 p.77).

Measures Taken to Preserve or Develop Biodiversity

Given the group's operations, biodiversity is not considered a major issue for which Vivendi must make specific investments.